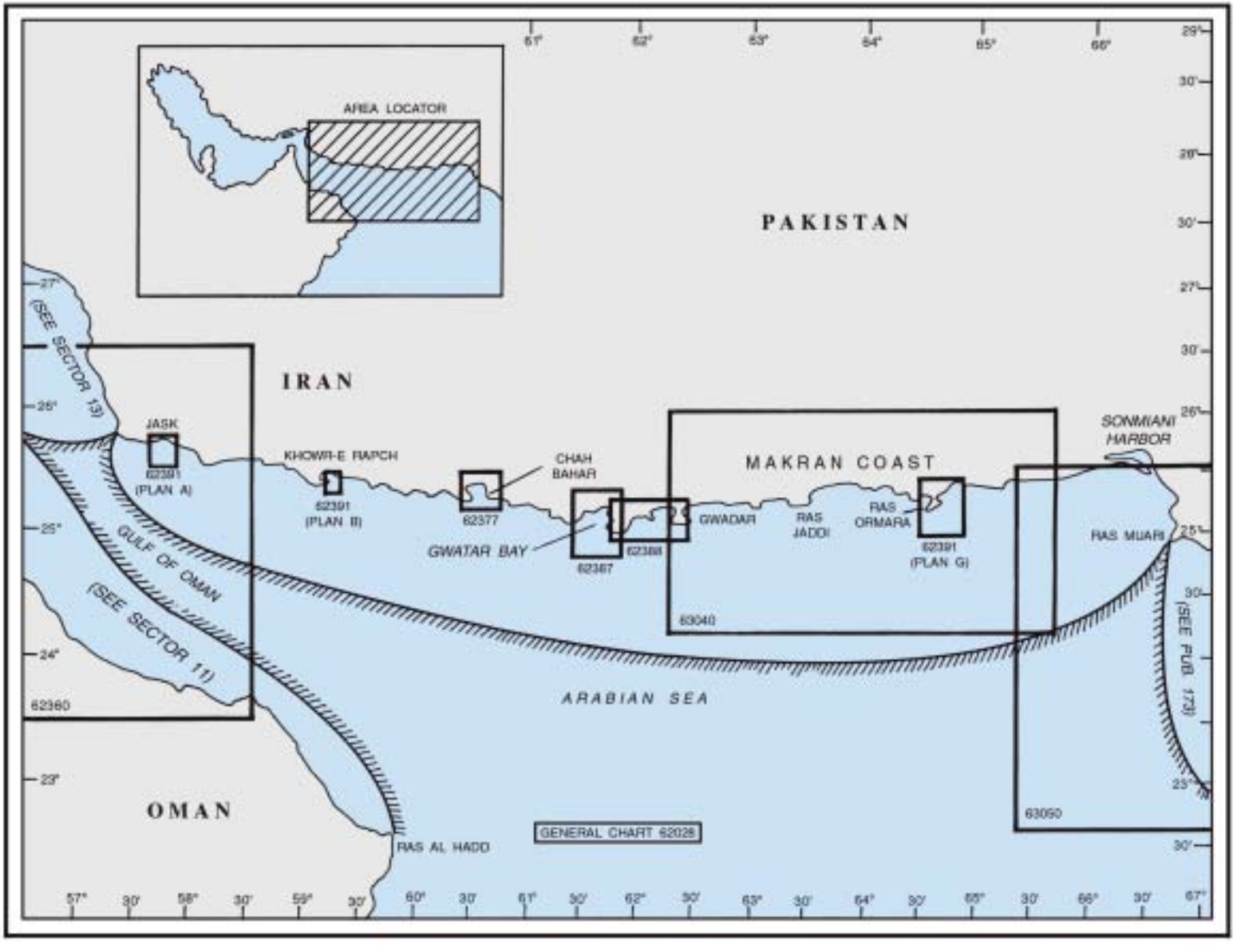
Click on "See Sector" to be hotlinked to that Sector.



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

SECTOR **12** — CHART INFORMATION

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SECTOR 12

THE ARABIAN SEA AND THE GULF OF OMAN—RAS MUARI TO DAMAGHEH-YE KUH

Plan.—This sector describes the coast of Pakistan and Iran between Ras Muari and Damagheh-ye Kuh (Ras al Kuh). The sequence of description is W from Ras Muari.

General Remarks

12.1 Winds—Weather.—The NE winds along the Makran Coast prevail from November to January. The onset of the Southwest Monsoon along this coast in early June brings increasing wind and more cloud, both of which persist until September, though with some annual variation in time and intensity.

Force 8 gales are infrequent but during December and January strong NW winds are common. About 30 percent of the July monsoons may reach force 6 and occasionally force 8.

High winds are infrequent in the transition periods on the Makran Coast, except during brief squalls. Fog is rare in this sector.

The land and sea breezes on the Makran Coast are prominent during winter. The sea breeze is often persistent, especially during the beginning of the season, that it overcomes the Northeast Monsoon winds during the day.

Depressions from W occasionally pass over Iran toward N India, accompanied by consequent wind shifts, during which S winds will likely be experienced.

During spring winds over the NW part of the Arabian Sea are most likely SW or W. On the Makran Coast, light to moderate winds prevail, with considerable variation as to direction.

Along the W portion, the first effects of the Southwest Monsoon are usually felt in May.

During the summer season, the winds of the Southwest Monsoon of the Arabian Sea reach the Makran Coast. These winds are deflected by the coast into E or SE winds. However, a branch of this monsoon enters the Gulf of Oman and extends as far as Jask.

The time of the onset of the Southwest Monsoon varies considerably at different places along the Makran Coast. Its full effect is usually felt earlier on the W portion than on the E.

During early June, the Southwest Monsoon winds, which have already begun along the W Makran Coast, extend E and are prevalent along the entire coast. On the E coast, W to SW winds become fully established in July and blow with moderate strength.

Over the open sea off the Makran Coast, winds during June and July average force 5 or 6. Winds may reach gale force in occasional squalls.

During August there is a marked decrease in wind force, and in September there is a general recession of the Southwest Monsoon over the entire area.

Remnants of the monsoon may last along the W coast until the end of October

After the withdrawal of the Southwest Monsoon and before the beginning of the Northeast Monsoon, which usually become established in November, winds are light and variable.

Tides—Currents.—The current pattern over the whole of the Arabian Sea varies continually. From January to March, these currents have a common tendency to set towards the W and NW.

Near the coast of Pakistan, a current setting to the SE becomes evident in late January or February and gains in constancy and strength during the next few months.

From February through mid-April, the transition period of the Northeast Monsoon and Southwest Monsoon, the ocean currents are extremely variable.

By the end of April, S and SW winds prevail and give rise to an E and SE drift that builds up to a maximum in July and August and decreases during September.

During Novembe,r a general clockwise circulation is set up in the Arabian Sea as a result of the Northeast Monsoon.

In December, the NE winds prevail over the sea and the period of W drift begins. Tidal currents in the N part of the Arabian Sea attain a velocity of 1.5 knots.

Tides along the Makran Coast are diurnal, with a range of about 2m.

Aspect.—The coast between Ras Muari and the Pakistan-Iran border consists of long stretches of sandy shore backed by valleys or coastal plains, but these low-lying shores are interrupted in a number of places by stretches of cliffs backed by hills and mountains.

Farther inland are segments of mountain ranges, with elevations up to 915 to 1,220m, lying approximately 10 miles from the sea. The coast is largely uninhabited, there being only six or seven small coastal villages and no developed ports.

The seaward approaches to this coast are, in general, clear, with the exception of a group of islets, rocks, and shoals centering on Astola Island. Aside from the Astola Island group, there are only a few scattered dangers, most of which lie closer inshore.

The coast W from the Pakistan-Iran border is a low, almost barren, sandy coastal plain varying from less than 1 mile to about 50 miles wide, but is generally 2 to 20 miles wide; detached hill masses and tablelands are scattered along the plain. Many intermittent streams occur, with marshy areas and mangrove swamps near the coast in places. Spurs of coastal mountain ranges extend to within about 1 to 5 miles of the coast in places; the coastal range reaches heights of about 457 to 915m within 25 miles of the shore.

The offshore approaches are deep and generally clear. There are some scattered shoal patches near the coast in widely separated places. The shore is fringed in several locations by a sand or mud shoal extending up to about 3 miles offshore.

Depths—Limitations.—From a position about 10 miles SW of Ras Muari, the 50m curve follows the general trend of the coast to a position about 3 miles SE of Ras Nuh, the E extremity of Gwadar Head. All dangers are contained within

this curve. Outside the 40m curve, the depths increase rapidly to more than 200m.

Because of volcanic disturbances long ago, vessels navigating along the N side of the Arabian Sea, between 66˚00'E, and 61˚10'E, are advised to keep outside the 50m curve. If it is necessary to navigate close to land, vessels should do so with caution, as the charted depths are reported to be unreliable.

Ras Muari to Gwadar Head

12.2 **Ras Muari** (Cape Monze) (24˚50'N., 66˚40'E.), rising to an elevation of 140m about 0.5 mile E, is a bluff sloping headland forming the SW extremity of the Jhil Range (Lakki Hills). This range, extending about 10 miles NE from Ras Muari, is a ridge with a nearly level crest, but it has some prominent hummocks, the highest being 237m. A shoal spit, with depths of less than 18m, extends about 4 miles SW from Ras Muari.

A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 51m high, standing about 1 mile SE of the W end of the cape.

Beauchamp Reef (24˚50'N., 66˚35'E.), a ridge of sand and gravel with a least depth of 11.9m, lies 4 miles W of Ras Muari.

Sonmiani Bay (25˚12'N., 66˚38'E.) is entered between Ras Muari and Ras Kachari, about 60 miles NW. The shore of the bay for about 20 miles N of Ras Muari is indented between rocky points; then NW and W it is sandy and covered with low jungle.

The bay fronts a plain about 35 miles wide that is between the **Pab Mountains** (25˚10'N., 66˚40'E.) and the **Haro Range** (25˚30'N., 66˚05'E.), both over 914m high. A river, flowing through a swamp before entering the sea, drains the plain.

The **Hab River** (24˚55'N., 66˚40'E.), flowing into the sea about 4 miles NNE of Ras Muari, is salty for several miles within its entrance, except during freshets. A sandy spit extends from the N side nearly across the river entrance. The entrance channel of the river is tidal and nearly dries; it has a depth of 2.7m at HW and breaks across the entrance.

12.3 **Churma Island** (24˚52'N., 66˚36'E.), 4.5 miles NW of Ras Muari, is steep-to, barren, and uninhabited. From the S, its steep, light-colored hills appear to rise to a peak, but from the W, the island appears flat-topped, with sloping sides. It is used as a bombardment target. There is a least depth of about 7.6m between the island and the mainland.

Except for sheltering small craft during the Southwest Monsoon, the island affords very little protection.

Khalifa Point (24˚57'N., 66˚40'E.), low and sandy, is fronted by shoal patches lying as far as 1.5 miles offshore. A bank, with depths less than 5.5m, lies up to 2 miles offshore for about 7 miles N of Khalifa Point. Above and below-water rocks lie on this bank.

Kaio (25˚01'N., 66˚41'E.), a rocky islet, lies on foul ground; a detached drying rock lies almost 1 mile NW of the islet. The coast for 3 miles N of Kaio is hilly; then to the entrance of Sonmiani Harbor, 22 miles NNW of Kaio, the coast consists of sand hillocks partially covered with grass and bushes.

Caution.—An explosives dumping area and a disused explosives dumping area, which may best be seen on the chart, lie, respectively, about 95 miles SW and 56 miles WSW of Ras Muari.

12.4 **Sonmiani Harbor** (25˚25'N., 66˚32'E.), used only by local craft, is entered between two sandy points. The harbor consists of a lagoon, which is generally shallow, with partially drying sandbanks.

A shoal flat, drying in places, extends across the harbor entrance, forming a bar with a maximum depth of 1.5m. During the Southwest Monsoon, seas break heavily across the entrance.

The preferred channel is close to the E share of the lagoon; it has a depth of 9.1m, decreasing considerably within 3 miles.

A vast swamp extending NW of the harbor to the foot of the **Haro Range** (25˚40'N., 66˚10'E.) is fed by a river discharging into its N part during heavy rains. The spring range of tide in the harbor is about 2.5m; the mean range is about 2m.

Anchorage can be taken outside the bar, in a depth not less than 9.1m, with Churma Island bearing about 173˚.

The **Phor River** (25˚25'N., 65˚55'E.) lies about 28 miles W of Sonmiani Harbor; the intervening coast is low and interspersed with sandhills. Anchorage can be taken W of the river, in a depth of about 9m.

Chandragup (25˚27'N., 65˚52'E.), a landmark consisting of several white-colored conical hillocks about 104m high, stands about 9 miles W of the Phor River, at the E and of a detached group of low hills.

Ras Kachari (25˚22'N., 65˚44'E.) is located at the S end of some low cliffs, inland of which rises the detached group of low hills. The coast between Ras Kachari and Ras Malan, 30 miles W, appears from seaward as a succession of rugged mountains light-colored, with lower, whitish clay peaks known as "shur" fronting them.

Jazirat Chahardam (25˚18'N., 65˚38'E.) consists of some rocks, up to 9m, high lying off the coast. Boats can land inside the rocks. Between the rocks and **Jabal Hab** (25˚20'N., 65˚27'E.), 12 miles W, a ridge of high hills slopes down to the coast.

The Hingol River, entered 2 miles E of Jabal Hab, is used by small craft with a draft up to 1.8m. The river bed, drying in places, winds through Jabal Hab. The coast W of Jabal Hab is formed of low sand hills.

12.5 **Ras Malan** (25˚19'N., 65˚12'E.) is a prominent bluff, with a steep face on its seaward side and a level summit.

Clay cliffs rise abruptly from the sea to the summit of the bluff, 625m high, about 4 miles N. From seaward, the bluff appears as a long, light-colored tableland ending in cliffs.

Anchorage can be taken NE of Ras Malan, in a depth of 7.3m, about 1 mile offshore with **Gurangatti** (25˚36'N., 65˚15'E.) bearing 000˚ and Ras Malan bearing 230˚.

Gurangatti is a remarkable square-topped mountain, about 1,264m high, resembling a castle with bastions; its sides appear nearly vertical.

Jabal Hinglaj (25˚30'N., 65˚25'E.), wedge-shaped, rises 1,135m about 20 miles W of Ras Kachari.

Ras Ormara (25˚10'N., 64˚36'E.) is the SW point of a high peninsula which has cliffs on all sides and, when seen from S, appears wedge-shaped. The peninsula is accessible only from the S, where several valleys break the line of cliffs.

A sandy isthmus connects the middle of the peninsula with the mainland. The coast for 19 miles W of Ras Malan is cliffy, then to the isthmus it is sandy and low.

A river runs into a lagoon fronted by a bar about 6 miles W of Ras Malan.

Chandra Kup (25˚21'N., 64˚40'E.), a conspicuous, white cone with a mud crater, stands about 4 miles inland and N of Ormara. In certain lights, the cone may appear dark; strong winds may obscure it with blown sand. Several small, white mud volcanoes rise about 2 miles E of Chandra Kup.

Ormara (25˚12'N., 64˚38'E.), a village located on the SE side of the isthmus, consists of some stone houses, mosques, and mat huts. The village is the center of a shark-fishing industry. A conspicuous radio mast stands at the W side of Ormara. High sand dunes appear N of the village. A light is shown at the E end of Ormara.

12.6 **Rodrigues Shoal** (25˚11'N., 64˚45'E.), consisting of two rocky ridges with a least depth of 5.5m, are separated by a gully. A passage between the shoal and peninsula W has been swept to a depth of 8.2m. Depths from 5 to 10m extend about 11 miles E from East Point. Depths from 1 to 3.2m are charted up to 2 miles S of the coast between Ras Ormara and East Point.

Dimi Zarr (East Bay) (25˚14'N., 64˚43'E.), lying E of the isthmus of Ormara, is the usual anchorage in the area. Depths shoal regularly in the bay, which has a bottom of mud and sand, except inshore.

Dimi Zarr is open to E winds, which may blow strongly at least once during the Southwest Monsoon, and are accompanied by rain. Tidal currents are weak in the bay and set NE and SW, following the curve of the land.

During the monsoon season, and at any time after April, a long swell may round the E end of Ras Ormara, raising a surf on the beach and causing vessels at anchor to roll heavily.

Landing is best effected between Ormara and the sand dunes N of the village.

Anchorage can be taken, in 7.3m, with the E point of the Ormara peninsula bearing 177˚, distant 2.5 miles, and the radio mast bearing 250˚. Light draft vessels can anchor, in 5.5m, closer inshore. Chandra Kup, bearing 345˚, leads into the bay through the swept passage between Ras Ormara and Rodrigues Shoal.

12.7 **Padi Zarr** (West Bay) (25˚14'N., 64˚32'E.), a bay open to W and SW weather, provides shelter and anchorage during E winds, but landing ashore is more difficult than it is in Dimi Zarr.

Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 5.5m, with the W end of Ras Ormara bearing about 180˚.

Ras Sakanni (25˚13'N., 64˚26'E.) is the NW entrance point of Padi Zarr. From this point W, the coast is bordered by continuous light-colored cliffs which form the sea face of the Kangar Hills; a wide plain lies between the Kangar Hills and the Taalo Hills to the NE.

Between **Ras Basol** (25˚17'N., 64˚14'E.), at the W end of the cliffs, and **Khor Kalmat** (25˚20'N., 64˚04'E.), a large inlet, is a shallow bight with a low, sandy shore. A bar, with a depth of 2m and on which the sea breaks, fronts the entrance of the inlet.

Tidal currents are strong at the entrance and entry is difficult because of rocks lying 1 mile outside the bar.

Local craft, with a draft of 2.7m, are reported to enter the inlet through an E channel over the bar. There are depths over 7.5m in the inlet after clearing the bar.

12.8 The Makran Coast extends W from Khor Kalmat for nearly 140 miles to the frontier of Iran. Depths off this coast may be unreliable due to volcanic disturbances. For 12 miles W of Khor Kalmat, the coast is low, with depths of, less than 5.5m existing as far as 4 miles offshore. Farther W the coast rises and is backed by continuous ridges which extend to the barren N shore of Pasni Bay, where they are 300m high.

Navigation along this part of the coast is impeded by the land being obscured by dust haze, which is especially prominent from April to June. Vessels should sound continuously and remain in depths greater than 20m.

Astola Island (25˚06'N., 63˚50'E.) is table-topped and bordered by steep cliffs. There is a small boat harbor near the NW corner of this uninhabited island, which is visited only by religious people and fishermen during the Northeast Monsoon. A light is shown from the island. Sail Rock (Gurab) lies 0.5 mile S of the island. Passage between the island and rock is not recommended.

Webb Bank, about 5 miles SSE of Astola Island, is a narrow rocky ridge, with a least depth of 4m. Breakers are reported between the bank and Sail Rock and at least 6 miles W of the bank.

Caution.—The sea breaks on Webb Bank during the Southwest Monsoon and vessels approaching Pasni from SE should not close Astola Island and its adjacent dangers within 6 miles.

12.9 **Pasni** (25˚15'N., 63˚28'E.), a small port with several thousand inhabitants, is located on the W shore of Pasni Bay, 3 miles N of **Ras Jaddi** (25˚14'N., 63˚30'E.), the W entrance point of the bay. The coast in the area is low, sandy, and without vegetation.

Landmarks consist of high white sand dunes SW of town, a conspicuous radio mast about 1 mile N of town, and a prominent white building about 0.5 mile S of the mast.

Vessels on passage from the Persian Gulf will call occasionally. There are no landing facilities. Shadi Kaur is a large, shallow creek entered 1.5 miles N of Pasni. Drying banks encumber the mouth of the creek, which can be entered by small craft at HW.

Jabal Zarain (25˚12'N., 63˚30'E.), a conspicuous, high, brownish-colored hill shaped like a barn when seen from E or W, appears from the S as a long, notched ridge with sloping ends. In the bay between Ras Jaddi and Jabal Zarain, there is a group of clay hills of fantastic shape which rise about 0.15 mile inland. A light is shown on Jabal Zarain.

Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 6.4m, sand, about 2 miles E of Pasni, with Ras Jaddi bearing 194˚, or farther offshore, in a depth of 7m. During the Southwest Monsoon, a heavy ground swell occurs in Pasni Bay, which causes a considerable surf to break along the shores.

Ras Shamal Bandar (25˚15'N., 63˚06'E.), about 23 miles W of Jabal Zarain, is the bluff W point of a bay bound by a low shore and fronted by a coastal bank. Small vessels can find

shelter from W winds in the W part of the bay, but should not close the shore in a depth less than 11m.

12.10 Ras Kappar (25˚13'N., 62˚47'E.), about 18 miles W of Ras Shamal Bandar, is the S end of a table-topped hill, with bluff extremities about 195m high.

The coast between Ras Kappar and Jabal Sur, about 15 miles W, is sandy, rising to low hills with clay peaks.

Jabal Sur (25˚13'N., 62˚29'E.) is a wedge-shaped clay hill rising steeply, with a vertical cliff at its E end and a low isthmus connecting it with the mainland. This part of the coast is backed inland by a mountain range which ends abruptly at Gar-e-Kuh. This feature takes the form of two great vertical steps descending from a height of 450m and is a good landmark.

Jabal-i-Mehdi (25˚13'N., 62˚25'E.), a precipitous, white clay ridge with vertical cliffs on its S side, rises abruptly from the plain at the root of the isthmus, about 3 miles W of Jabal Sur. A double peak is conspicuous about 2 miles W of this remarkable ridge.

Gwadar East Bay (25˚10'N., 62˚23'E.) is entered between Jabal Sur and **Ras Nuh** (25˚05'N., 62˚24'E.), a high cliff at the E end of a peninsula formed of high, white bluffs, prominent from the E and appearing as a wedge-shaped island. The W side of the bay is formed by a low, sandy isthmus connecting the peninsula and mainland. A light is shown from Ras Nuh with a temple standing close to the cliff. Tidal currents in the bay are imperceptible.

Gwadar (25˚08'N., 62˚18'E.), a town near the S end of the isthmus, has a conspicuous telegraph office building standing N of town; 0.5 mile farther N is the Wali's Fort, white and square, with a tall flagstaff at its SE corner. The mosque in town is prominent.

Anchorage, sheltered from W and SW winds, can be taken in Gwadar East Bay, with the telegraph office bearing between 250˚ and 262˚, as close inshore as draft will permit, in order to obtain smoother water and to facilitate communication with the town.

During the Southwest Monsoon season, a ground swell setting around Ras Nuh can cause vessels at anchor to roll heavily.

Directions.—If approaching the anchorage from the E, keep in depths of 20 to 25m; even if the weather is hazy, it should hardly be possible to miss seeing the cliffy peninsula. A rocky spit extending 1 mile S from Ras Nuh is marked by a ripple; during the Southwest Monsoon, it is marked by breakers.

If approaching the anchorage from W, it is inadvisable, especially in hazy weather, to enter depths less than 22m until Ras Nuh bears less than 350˚.

In hazy weather, if not bound for Gwadar, keep in depths greater than 37m. At night, watch out for fishing vessels with their nets out.

12.11 Gwadar West Bay (25˚10'N., 62˚16'E.) is entered between **Ras Kamaiti** (25˚06'N., 62˚16'E.) and **Ras Pishukan** (25˚06'N., 62˚05'E.). The bay recedes about 8 miles.

The shores of the bay are low, except near Toshdan Kuh, a range of low hills in the NW part of the bay. Ras Pishukan consists of narrow, rocky cliffs, with a rocky spit on which the sea breaks, extending about 0.3 mile SE.

Anchorage can be taken in the bay, in depths of 7.3m, with Ras Kamaiti bearing 198˚, distant 1.5 miles, or on the W side of the bay with Ras Pishukan bearing 182˚, distant 3 miles, in the same depth.

Bandar Ganz (25˚05'N., 61˚53'E.) is entered between Ras Pishukan and Ras Ganz, about 9 miles WSW.

Anchorage can be taken by small vessels during W winds, about 1 mile offshore, in a depth of about 6m.

Ras Ganz (25˚01'N., 61˚50'E.) is the light-colored bluff E of a promontory which forms a very good landmark from the W. The village of Ganz is located 4 miles N of the point.

Katagar (25˚04'N., 61˚48'E.) is a high promontory which separates Bandar Ganz from Gwatar Bay to the W. Its S side is an unbroken line of cliffs, with sandy beaches at its foot.

Ras Jiwani (25˚01'N., 61˚43'E.) is the W point of Katagar. Remarkable hills with rugged peaks back the coast and extend nearly to the **Dasht Kaur** (25˚10'N., 61˚37'E.). The bottom off Katagar is very uneven in depths of less than 20m.

Gwatar Bay (Khalij-e Gavater) (25˚05'N., 61˚35'E.) is entered between Ras Jiwani and Damagheh-ye Pas Bandar, a point about 15 miles WNW. The gradual decrease of soundings toward the coast S of the bay is a useful guide to vessels approaching at night or in thick weather.

The water in the bay and its approaches becomes discolored after heavy rains and there is much driftwood. Depths and dangers are best seen on the chart. Landing is good, even during the Southwest Monsoon, in a bay 1.5 miles N of the W end of Ras Jiwani and 1 mile S of the village of Jiwani.

There is a white, rectangular stone fort close inland of the head of the bay, which has low shores backed by extensive mangrove swamps.

Dasht Kaur, the largest on the Makran Coast, empties into the NE part of the bay. A bar, on which the sea breaks at times, lies in the river mouth. The river is shallow except during flood.

Damagheh-ye Pas Bandar (25˚04'N., 61˚25'E.), the W entrance point of Gwatar Bay, is a cliff at the E end of a low ridge. Two islets lie on foul ground about 2 miles E of this point, which is marked by a light.

Kuh-e Pusht (Castle Hill) (25˚06'N., 61˚23'E.) is a high, square rocky hill lying about 4 miles N of Damagheh-ye Pas Bandar. Its summit looks like a fort, but the hill does not show until bearing less than 340˚.

The little village of **Gavater** (25˚09'N., 61˚30'E.) has a prominent white fort with two towers on its W side.

Anchorage can be taken in a small bay N of Damagheh-ye Pas Bandar, in depths of 2.7 to 5.5m, mud.

12.12 Damagheh-ye Zarin Sar (Ras Bris) (25˚08'N., 61˚10'E.) rises at the W end of a range of conspicuous white cliffs which mostly backs the coast W of Damagheh-ye Pas Bandar. The coast is cliffy and fringed with a shoal which extends about 1 mile offshore in the vicinity of Damagheh-ye Zarin Sar.

From this point W, the coast consists of rocky hills and cliffs decreasing in height towards Damaghe-ye Chah Bahar.

Inland of these hills and cliffs is a vast plain which extends many miles to the W. Natural landmarks include Siah Kuh, a dark, round hill about 233m high, with sheer cliffs on its seaward side.

Khaki Kuh (25˚21'N., 60˚55'E.) is a mountain range about 610m high, extending E and W with a vertical S face and deeply indented crest. This range, composed of white clay, is very conspicuous in the sunlight. From the W, the range shows a double peak with a bluff SE.

Khalij-e Chah Bahar (25˚20'N., 60˚32'E.) is entered between Damaghe-ye Chah Bahar and Ras Puzm, about 8 miles W. A mountain range parallels the coast within the head of the bay. Quoin, a 690m peak, and a sharp, spiked peak about 10 miles W, are conspicuous from seaward.

A radio mast, standing at an elevation of 210m about 2 miles N of Chah Baha, is very conspiuous.

Another conspuous mast, 54m high, stands on the low ground about 1 mile ENE of Damaghe-ye Chah Bahar. A group of four masts, standing about 2 miles inland from the head of the bay, is also conspicuous.

It was reported (1998) that another prominent radio mast, 189m high, stands 0.4 mile inland at the head of the bay.

Damaghe-ye Chah Bahar (25˚17'N., 60˚36'E.) is a low, rocky point surmounted by a tomb and some flat-topped buildings. A light, equipped with a racon, is shown from a lattice tower, 9m high, standing on the point.

The point is fronted by a shoal which, is marked by a lighted buoy moored about 0.8 mile W of the light.

Ras Puzm (Damaghe-ye Puzm) (25˚17'N., 60˚28'E.) is the end of a promontory, the sides of which are formed by low cliffs. A light is shown from a beacon standing on the point.

Konarak (25˚21'N., 60˚24'E.), a village, is located on the W shore of the bay.

12.13 Chah Bahar (Chabahar) (25˚17'N., 60˚38'E.) (World Port Index No. 48550) is a town with limited facilities but a climate healthful to Europeans due to the prevalence of SSE winds.

Winds—Weather.—The SSE winds cause a heavy sea to break on the shores around the bay except at the town, which is well-sheltered. From about mid-June to October, the harbor is closed due to swells from the Southwest Monsoon.

Depths—Limitations.—Shahid Beheshty Jetty extends about 0.5 mile N from the shore; a lighted buoy is moored near its head. This jetty provides four berths, each 150m long, with depths of 9 to 11m alongside.

Beach Jetty, close E of Shahid Beheshty Jetty, extends 0.6 mile NW from the shore and provides berths for small craft and barges.

There are facilities for container, general cargo, ro-ro, and tanker vessels. Vessels up to 25,000 dwt, with a maximum length of 200m and a maximum draft of 9.14m, can be accommodated.

Aspect.—Besides the radio masts mentioned above in paragraph 12.12, no landmarks are particularly prominent. A mosque, with a somewhat prominent minaret, is located about 2 miles ENE of Damaghe-ye Chah Bahar.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for vessels anchoring or berthing. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board close outside the bay.

Anchorage.—A designated anchorage area, the limits of which may best be seen on the chart, lies in the middle of the bay, close within the entrance points, and has depths of 10 to12m.

Anchorage can be taken by small vessels, in a depth of 7m, sand, about 1 mile NNW of Damaghe-ye Chah Baha. Local craft can anchor, in a depth of 4m, about 0.5 mile off the town.

During the Southwest Monsoon (early June to late October) a heavy SSE swell rolls into the bay, but sheltered anchorage can be taken, with no swell, about 4 miles E of Konarak.

Caution.—An obstruction, with a depth of 16m, lies about 3 miles SE of Ras Puzm and is marked by a lighted buoy.

12.14 Ras-e Rashedi (25˚20'N., 60˚12'E.) is the E extremity of an inaccessible table-topped promontory.

The coast between Ras Puzm and **Ras-e Puzm** (25˚20'N., 60˚17'E.), the E entrance point of Klalij-e Puzm, a small bay, is cliffy. Ras-e Rashedi is the W entrance point of the bay. The shores of the bay are low and sandy. Depths of less than 11m exist as far as 2.5 miles off the S side of Ras-e Rashedi.

Baklang (25˚17'N., 60˚13'E.), a steep-to rock with a depth of 0.8m, lies 2.5 miles SE of Ras-e Rashedi. When covered, the rock cannot be seen in calm weather, and should not be approached closer than depths of 30m at night. Approximately 0.5 mile to the SE of Baklang Rock is a shoal with a least depth of 8.3m.

Anchorage can be taken, in 7.3m, off Puzm, a fishing village on the E side of Khalij-e Puzm, close N of the point. Anchorage may also be taken in the center of Khalij-e Puzm, in a depth of 8m, sand.

Ras-e Tang (25˚20'N., 59˚52'E.) is a rocky promontory extending about 1 mile offshore and connected to the shore by a sandy isthmus. Vessels should not approach the point in depths of less than 20m, as soundings give little warning of the proximity of the point.

A 4m patch lies about 0.7 mile SE of the promontory's E end. Shoal patches, with depths of 2.4, 4, and 4.5m, lie respectively 1.5, 2, and 2.5 miles W of the promontory's W end. There is a bay between this point and Ras-e Rashedi; a village is located about 1 mile N of Ras-e Tang.

A group of brown hills, about 4 miles E of the latter point, make a good landmark. Kuh-e Kalat, a great range of white clay cliffs with a prominent outline, extends 22 miles WNW of Ras-e Tang. A 200m sheer cliff, which shows up well from S and SW, rises about 4 miles from the E end of Kuh-e Kalat.

Several high, conical peaks rising NE and SW of **Ras-e Maki** (25˚23'N., 59˚35'E.) are excellent landmarks.

12.15 Khor Rapch (Khor Rabch) (25˚27'N., 59˚15'E.) is the mouth of a large tidal inlet encumbered with mud and sand flats. The entrance has very low sandhills on either side.

Anchorage may be obtained, in a depth of 8m, sand, about 3 miles S of the entrance.

Ras-e Meydani (25˚23'N., 59˚05'E.) is composed of white cliffs extending W for 3 miles. The terrain inland is a great plain extending W for about 60 miles. The coast W of Ras-e Meydani is very low, sand,y and intersected by several streams, some of which are navigable by small craft at various stages of the tide. Local knowledge is necessary.

A lighted buoy, whose position is unreliable, marks the outer edge of the coastal bank which extends at least 3 miles off Ras-e Meydani. Care should be exercised when approaching this coastal bank, as the soundings in the area give little warning of its existence.

Ras-e Sadij (Damagheh-ye Sadich) (25˚33'N., 58˚41'E.) is a coastal point near which a river flows through swampy ground into a tidal creek fronted by a shallow bar. A range of bare, white hills of sand extends 6 miles W along the coast from Ras-e Sadij.

The low coast W of Ras-e Sadij is intersected by several inlets, off which small craft can anchor with local knowledge.

Mountain ranges rising inland are good landmarks and are best seen on the chart.

Guh Kuh (26˚06'N., 58˚25'E.), 36 miles NNW of Ras-e Sadij, rises to a height of 1,900m and appears to be nearly detached from the neighboring mountains. When seen from SE, its E side shows as a great bluff, but when seen from W, its summit appears round.

Anchorage can be taken off the mouth of the **Rud-e Gabrig** (25˚36'N., 58˚20'E.), in a depth of 9.1m, 2 miles offshore.

Ras-e Jagin (25˚34'N., 58˚07'E.) is a very low and sandy point. Swampy terrain and a low plain extend inland to low hills, so that the point is difficult to identify offshore. A drying spit extends at least 0.5 mile SW of the point.

Deep water lies 1 mile seaward of the spit, but depths in the entire area fluctuate and extreme caution is necessary.

12.16 Khalij-e Sharqi-ye Jask (East Jask Bay) (25˚39'N., 57˚54'E.) is entered between Ras-e Jagin and Ras-e Jask, about 18 miles WNW. The NE shore of the bay is low and fronted by sandy banks extending 0.5 mile offshore. The NW shore is rocky and level, with a sandy foreshore and low cliffs and ledges in places. Hills come to within about 1 mile of the head of the bay and terminate in a ridge of high, white cliffs. The best landing place is about 0.5 mile ENE of Ras-e Jask.

Anchorage, somewhat sheltered from W winds, can be taken, in depths of 11 to 14m, close off the NW shore of the bay, which is open SE and NE. The bay has a very light ground swell. During the Southwest Monsoon, the surf on the shore is heavy.

Ras-e Jask (25˚38'N., 57˚46'E.), marked by a light, is the end of a peninsula projecting SW from the coast.

Two white-topped radar domes and several radio masts, 45m high, standing close NNE of Ras-e Jask are conspiuous. Two red and white checkered water towers, 50m high, standing 2.5 miles NE of Ras-e Jask, make good landmarks from about 5 miles offshore.

Kuh-e Gikan (Jebel Dangiya) (25˚50'N., 57˚43'E.), a detached mountain peak, makes an excellant landmark and is radar conspiuous when approaching the peninsula from SE.

The W side of this mountain forms a great bluff which shows up well except from the W. When approaching the peninsula, it appears like an island on radar until within 10 miles.

Jask (25˚38'N., 57˚46'E.) (World Port Index No. 48540), a small town, extends along the shore of the peninsula. A breakwater extends 0.3 mile NNW from the coast about 0.5 mile NNE of Ras-e Jask. A berth, 150m long, is situated on the E side of this structure. There is a naval facility in the town.

Anchorage, partially sheltered from S winds but open to the shamal, can be taken, in a depth of 7m, about 1 mile NNW of Ras-e Jask. Larger vessels can anchor, in a depth of 8m, mud, about 2.3 miles NW of Ras-e Jask.

Caution.—A submarine cable, which may best be seen on the chart, extends seaward from a point on the S shore of the peninsula, close ENE of Ras-e Jask.

Submarines exercise in the waters off of Ras-e Jask.

12.17 Khalij-e Jask (Jask Bay) (25˚40'N., 57˚45'E.), entered W of Ras-e Jask, has shores bound by sand hills up to 6m high.

Mason Shoal (25˚37'N., 57˚42'E.), lying 3 miles WSW of Ras-e Jask, has a least depth of 3.7m over coarse sand, coral, and shells. A shoal flat, with depths of 4.6 to 5.5m, extends at least 2 miles NW from Ras-e Jask. With local knowledge vessels, can pass between the shoals.

Damagheh-ye Kuh (Ras al Kuh) (25˚48'N., 57˚18'E.) is a low, sandy point lying about 26 miles WNW of Ras-e Jask. A lighted buoy is moored close W of the point. This entire stretch of coast is very low and is broken in places by several shallow inlets.

A main light is shown from a framework tower, 20m high, standing on a small mound, 2.7 miles NNE of the point. A racon is situated at the light.

Tidal currents set E on a falling tide along the coast and W on a rising tide. Current velocities increase nearing Damagheh-ye Kuh. Coastal shoal flats extend at least 1.5 miles off the coast in places.

Gahha Shoal (25˚42'N., 57˚29'E.), a small, detached steep-to patch, with a least depth of 2.4, lies 3 miles offshore and 16 miles WNW of Ras-e Jask. An isolated shoal, with a depth of 18.2m, lies about 3 miles S of Gahha Shoal.

Vessels are cautioned not to approach the coast in depths of less than 50m between Ras-e Jask and Damagheh-ye Kuh, due to the presence of Gahha Shoal and other obstructions mentioned above.

Par Kuh (25˚56'N., 57˚40'E.), rising to 920m, is separated from Kuh-e Gikan by a gap with precipitous cliffs. Par Kuh is serrated in outline and has a long slope W; on its S slope is a natural pillar of rock. This mountain is a conspicuous landmark.

Kuh-e Mobarak (25˚51'N., 57˚19'E.), a remarkable and isolated 101m high light-colored rock,is located in a swampy plain, 0.5 mile inland and 3 miles N of Damagheh-ye Kuh. In its upper E corner is a small hole, which appears open when seen from NW or SE.

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